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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/974,798	10/12/2001	Ellen M. Heath	17094.002US1	7769
53784	7590	03/14/2008	EXAMINER	
VIKSNINS HARRIS & PADYS PLLP P.O. BOX 111098 ST. PAUL, MN 55111-1098				OLSON, ERIC
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/974,798	HEATH ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Eric S. Olson	1623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 January 2008.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 21-32,34-36,38-43,45-59,61-63 and 65-71 is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 21-32,34-36,38-43,45-59,61-63 and 65-71 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

 Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

 Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a) All b) Some * c) None of:

- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
- Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
- Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/21/08, 2/11/08.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5) Notice of Informal Patent Application

6) Other: _____.

Detailed Action

This office action is a response to applicant's amendment and remarks submitted January 7, 2008 wherein claims 21, 34-36, 38, 45, 61-63, and 65 are amended and claims 33, 37, 60, and 64 are cancelled. This application makes no priority claims and was filed October 12, 2001

Claims 21-32, 34-36, 38-43, 45-59, 61-63, and 65-71 are pending in this application.

Claims 21-32, 34-36, 38-43, 45-59, 61-63, and 65-71 as amended are examined on the merits herein.

Applicant's amendment, submitted January 7, 2008, with respect to the rejection of instant claims 21-26, 30-36, 39, 40, 42, 43, 45-53, 57-63, 66, 67, and 69-71 under 35 USC 102(b) for being anticipated by Deggerdal et al., has been fully considered and found to be persuasive to remove the rejection as the claims have been amended to require the presence of greater than about 4M of an alkali metal salt. Therefore the rejection is withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments, submitted January 7, 2008, with respect to the rejection of instant claims 37, 38, 64, and 65 under 35 USC 103(a) for being obvious over Deggerdal et al. in view of Wiggins et al., has been fully considered and found to be persuasive to remove the rejection as Wiggins et al. is seen to require the presence of chaotropic salts in the isolation mixture. Therefore the rejection is withdrawn.

Applicant's amendment, submitted January 7, 2008, with respect to the rejection of instant claims 27-29 and 54-56 under 35 USC 103(a) for being obvious over Deggerdal et al. in view of Heath et al., has been fully considered and found to be persuasive to remove the rejection as the claims have been amended to require the presence of greater than about 4M of an alkali metal salt. Therefore the rejection is withdrawn.

Applicant's arguments, submitted January 7, 2008, with respect to the rejection of instant claims 21-25, 27-30, 46-50, and 52-55 under the doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting for claiming the same invention as claims 1 and 189 of copending application 09/154830, has been fully considered and found to be persuasive to remove the rejection as 09/154830 has been abandoned. Therefore the rejection is withdrawn.

The following new grounds of rejection are introduced:

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 21-27, 30-32, 34-36, 38-40, 42, 43, 45-54, 57-59, 61-63, 65-67, and 69-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deggerdal et al.

(PCT international publication WO96/18731, of record in previous office action) in view of Nargessi. (US patent 6855499, cited in PTO-892).

Deggerdal et al. discloses a method of isolating a nucleic acid, including RNA, by treating the nucleic acid with detergent and allowing it to bind to a solid support. (p. 5, paragraphs 2-4) The nucleic acid can be isolated from any material containing nucleic acids, including the microorganisms, clinical samples, and environmental samples described in instant claims 23-26 (p. 6, paragraphs 2-3) and can include semi-pure materials as described in instant claim 21. The binding step can be preceded by a lysing step to lyse the biological material. (p. 6, last paragraph) Detergents suitable for use in this invention include any detergent, including non-ionic detergents. (p. 7, last paragraph) Additionally, a source of monovalent cations in a concentration of 0.1-1M can be included to increase nucleic acid capture (p. 8, second paragraph) along with a chelating agent such as EDTA. (p. 8, third paragraph) Several examples are provided of lysis solutions in which the monovalent cation is LiCl of up to 0.5M and the solution is buffered at pH 7.5, which is greater than 7. (p. 8, bottom of page) The solid support can be made of any well known solid support material, including non-silica materials such as glass, latex, or a polymeric material, and can be in various physical forms including tubes, plates, or wells. (p. 9, paragraphs 2-3) More than one solid support can be used. (p. 13, second paragraph) After the lysis and binding steps, washing and elution steps can be further performed to wash and isolate the nucleic acid. (p. 12, paragraphs 2-4) Examples are given in which all of the steps (a)-(e) of instant claim 21 are performed,

for example, example 1 on p. 19. Binding is described to take place in a microcentrifuge tube in example 6. (p. 23, lines 20-26)

Deggerdal et al. does not disclose a method in which lithium chloride is included in the lysis solution at a concentration of 4-10M or a method using cellulose as the solid support.

Nargessi discloses a method whereby nucleic acids are induced to absorb to a paramagnetic solid support such as paramagnetic cellulose-coated beads. (column 1, lines 45-52) Adsorption to solid support is facilitated by high concentrations of polyethylene glycol and salts. (column 1, lines 64-67) Salts useful in this method include various alkali and alkaline earth metal chlorides such as lithium chloride. (column 4, lines 8-12) Generally, the salt can be present in up to about 5M. (columns 19-20)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of Deggerdal et al. by using a cellulose solid support for the purification and by adding 4-5M of lithium chloride to the lysis/binding buffer. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the invention in this manner because Nargessi discloses that these concentrations of lithium chloride facilitate the binding of nucleic acid to the solid support, and because Nargessi explicitly suggests using cellulose as the solid support in the purification procedure. One of ordinary skill in the art would reasonably have expected success because adjusting the concentration of one component of a known mixture within the range disclosed by the prior art (i.e. choosing the upper range of 4-5M from the broad range of 0.25-5M) is within the ordinary and routine skill in the art. Moreover, the claimed ranges "overlap or

lie inside ranges disclosed by the prior art" a *prima facie* case of obviousness exists.

See *In re Wertheim*, 541 F.2d 257, 191 USPQ 90 (CCPA 1976); *In re Woodruff*, 919 F.2d 1575, 16 USPQ2d 1934 (Fed. Cir. 1990). See MPEP § 2144.05 [R-1].

Therefore the invention taken as a whole is *prima facie* obvious.

Claims 41 and 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deggerdal et al. (PCT international publication WO96/18731, of record in previous office action) in view of Nargessi. (US patent 6855499, cited in PTO-892) as applied to claims 21-27, 30-32, 34-36, 38-40, 42, 43, 45-54, 57-59, 61-63, 65-67, and 69-71 above, and further in view of the Calbiochem 2000-2001 reagent catalog. (of record in previous action, herein referred to as Calbiochem) The disclosure of Deggerdal et al. in view of Nargessi is discussed above. Deggerdal et al. in view of Nargessi does not disclose a method in which the detergent in the lysis buffer is a triton or tween detergent.

Calbiochem discloses various triton (octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol, p. 541) and tween (polysorbate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, p. 546) nonionic detergents. These detergents are reasonably considered to fall within the scope of nonionic detergents included in the teaching of Deggerdal et al.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use triton or tween detergents in the lysis/binding solution of Deggerdal et al. in view of Nargessi. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use these detergents because Deggerdal et al. already discloses that nonionic

detergents in general can be used in the lysis buffer. One of ordinary skill in the art would reasonably have expected success because Deggerdal et al. teaches that any detergent can be used successfully, and selecting a particular detergent is well within the ordinary and routine level of skill in the art.

Therefore the invention taken as a whole is *prima facie* obvious.

Claims 28-29 and 55-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deggerdal et al. (PCT international publication WO96/18731, of record in previous office action) in view of Nargessi. (US patent 6855499, cited in PTO-892) as applied to claims 21-27, 30-32, 34-36, 38-40, 42, 43, 45-54, 57-59, 61-63, 65-67, and 69-71 above, and further in view of Heath et al. (PCT international publication WO99/39009, reference of record in previous action) The disclosure of Deggerdal et al. in view of Nargessi is discussed above. Deggerdal et al. in view of Nargessi does not disclose a method in which the solid support is one or more polyesters.

Heath et al. discloses reagents and methods that incorporate a solid support for purifying DNA from samples. (p. 8, lines 8-11) The solid support can be a number of different materials including polyester. (p. 9, lines 12-15) These polyester solid supports are reasonably considered to fall within the scope of solid supports included in the teaching of Deggerdal et al.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use one or more polyesters as the solid supports in the method of Deggerdal et al. in view of Nargessi. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been

motivated to use polyesters because Deggerdal et al. already discloses that various solid supports in general can be used to adsorb RNA and Heath et al. specifically discloses that polyester can adsorb nucleic acids. One of ordinary skill in the art would reasonably have expected success because Deggerdal et al. teaches that any solid support can be used successfully, and selecting a particular solid support is well within the ordinary and routine level of skill in the art.

Therefore the invention taken as a whole is *prima facie* obvious.

Claims 21-26, 30-32, 34-36, 38-40, 42, 43, 45-53, 57-59, 61-63, 65-67, and 69-71 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deggerdal et al. (PCT international publication WO96/18731, of record in previous office action) in view of Lader. (US patent 6204375, cited in PTO-892)

Deggerdal et al. discloses a method of isolating a nucleic acid, including RNA, by treating the nucleic acid with detergent and allowing it to bind to a solid support. (p. 5, paragraphs 2-4) The nucleic acid can be isolated from any material containing nucleic acids, including the microorganisms, clinical samples, and environmental samples described in instant claims 23-26 (p. 6, paragraphs 2-3) and can include semi-pure materials as described in instant claim 21. The binding step can be preceded by a lysing step to lyse the biological material. (p. 6, last paragraph) Detergents suitable for use in this invention include any detergent, including non-ionic detergents. (p. 7, last paragraph) Additionally, a source of monovalent cations in a concentration of 0.1-1M can be included to increase nucleic acid capture (p. 8, second paragraph) along with a

chelating agent such as EDTA. (p. 8, third paragraph) Several examples are provided of lysis solutions in which the monovalent cation is LiCl of up to 0.5M and the solution is buffered at pH 7.5, which is greater than 7. (p. 8, bottom of page) The solid support can be made of any well known solid support material, including non-silica materials such as glass, latex, or a polymeric material, and can be in various physical forms including tubes, plates, or wells. (p. 9, paragraphs 2-3) More than one solid support can be used. (p. 13, second paragraph) After the lysis and binding steps, washing and elution steps can be further performed to wash and isolate the nucleic acid. (p. 12, paragraphs 2-4) Examples are given in which all of the steps (a)-(e) of instant claim 21 are performed, for example, example 1 on p. 19. Binding is described to take place in a microcentrifuge tube in example 6. (p. 23, lines 20-26) Deggerdal et al. does not disclose a method in which lithium chloride is included in the lysis solution at a concentration of 4-10M.

Lader discloses a method for preserving RNA in tissue fragments without freezing. (column 3 lines 23-33) This is accomplished by adding a medium containing a salt that precipitates RNA along with cellular protein, including lithium, sodium, or potassium sulfate or chloride. (column 3, lines 47-56, column 4 lines 1-8) The storage medium preferably contains a concentration of at least 20g/100 mL, which is at least 4.76M of lithium chloride, or higher concentrations such as 50g/100 mL, which is about 4.55M of lithium sulfate. (column 3, line 57 – column 4 line 8)

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the disclosure of Deggerdal et al. by adding 4-5M or higher of lithium

chloride or sulfate to the sample in order to preserve it between the moment of collection and the point at which it is bound to the solid support. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify the invention in this manner because Lader discloses that these high concentrations of lithium salts act to preserve the RNA in the sample. One of ordinary skill in the art would reasonably have expected success because the method of Lader is already shown to be useful for string RNA for the same type of isolation techniques discussed by Deggerdal et al.

Therefore the invention taken as a whole is *prima facie* obvious.

Claims 41 and 68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deggerdal et al. (PCT international publication WO96/18731, of record in previous office action) in view of Lader (US patent 6204375, cited in PTO-892) as applied to claims 21-26, 30-32, 34-36, 38-40, 42, 43, 45-53, 57-59, 61-63, 65-67, and 69-71 above, and further in view of the Calbiochem 2000-2001 reagent catalog. (of record in previous action, herein referred to as Calbiochem)

The disclosure of Deggerdal et al. in view of Lader is discussed above. Deggerdal et al. in view of Lader does not disclose a method in which the detergent in the lysis buffer is a triton or tween detergent.

Calbiochem discloses various triton (octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol, p. 541) and tween (polysorbate, polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate, p. 546) nonionic detergents. These detergents are reasonably considered to fall within the scope of nonionic detergents included in the teaching of Deggerdal et al.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use triton or tween detergents in the lysis/binding solution of Deggerdal et al. in view of Lader. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use these detergents because Deggerdal et al. already discloses that nonionic detergents in general can be used in the lysis buffer. One of ordinary skill in the art would reasonably have expected success because Deggerdal et al. teaches that any detergent can be used successfully, and selecting a particular detergent is well within the ordinary and routine level of skill in the art.

Therefore the invention taken as a whole is *prima facie* obvious.

Claims 27-29 and 54-56 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Deggerdal et al. (PCT international publication WO96/18731, of record in previous office action) in view of Lader (US patent 6204375, cited in PTO-892) as applied to claims 21-26, 30-32, 34-36, 38-40, 42, 43, 45-53, 57-59, 61-63, 65-67, and 69-71 above, and further in view of Heath et al. (PCT international publication WO99/39009, reference of record in previous action) The disclosure of Deggerdal et al. in view of Lader is discussed above. Deggerdal et al. in view of Lader does not disclose a method in which the solid support is one or more polyesters.

Heath et al. discloses reagents and methods that incorporate a solid support for purifying DNA from samples. (p. 8, lines 8-11) The solid support can be a number of different materials including polyester. (p. 9, lines 12-15) These polyester solid supports

are reasonably considered to fall within the scope of solid supports included in the teaching of Deggerdal et al.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to use one or more polyesters as the solid supports in the method of Deggerdal et al. in view of Lader. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to use polyesters because Deggerdal et al. already discloses that various solid supports in general can be used to adsorb RNA and Heath et al. specifically discloses that polyester can adsorb nucleic acids. One of ordinary skill in the art would reasonably have expected success because Deggerdal et al. teaches that any solid support can be used successfully, and selecting a particular solid support is well within the ordinary and routine level of skill in the art.

Therefore the invention taken as a whole is *prima facie* obvious.

The following rejections of record in the previous office action are maintained:

Double Patenting

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 21-32, 34-36, 38-43, 45-59, 61-63, and 65-71 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-85 of copending Application No. 11/589364. (not yet published, Cited in PTO-892, herein referred to as '364) Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because claims 1-85 of '364 cover the entire scope of the claimed invention. In particular, they include the same claimed limitations with the exception that the pH of the lysis solution is either below 4.5 or above 7. For example claims 3-5 of '364, teach the same alkali metal salts as the claimed invention, claims 6-10 teach the same biological samples, claim 11 teaches the same solid supports, claim 19 teaches the same chelating agents, and claim 20 teaches the same limitation of substantially undegraded RNA. Note that while claim 1 of '364 does not mention a detergent, claims 21 and 29-31 do include a detergent in the lysis/binding buffer. Therefore the embodiment of '364 in which the pH is above 7 anticipates the claimed invention.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Response to Argument: Applicant's arguments, submitted January 7, 2008, with respect to the above ground of rejection have been fully considered and not found to be

persuasive to remove the rejection. Applicant states that a terminal disclaimer will be filed with respect to this application if the present application is found to be allowable. As no terminal disclaimer has been filed, the rejection is maintained.

Conclusion

No claims are allowed in this application.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Eric S. Olson whose telephone number is 571-272-9051. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday, 8:30-5:00.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Shaojia Anna Jiang can be reached on (571)272-0627. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Eric S Olson/
Examiner, Art Unit 1623
3/4/2008

/Shaojia Anna Jiang/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 1623